

WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

Published Every Week.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

Perityphlitis appears to be the thirty-second degree of appendicitis.

Presently Illinois will advertise for bids for a puncture-proof anti-trust law.

The trouble with most of the inventors of air ships is that they leave needy families behind them.

People who try to be elegant by calling them "knee trousers" might as well save energy by referring to them as "pants."

That Massachusetts lady who murdered thirty-one people isn't likely to be used as an evidence of woman's refining influence upon man.

The scientists are all mixed up over the causes for the Pelee eruption. But as long as they can't prevent an eruption what's the use of worrying over the class it belongs in?

A Chicago judge thinks \$15 a week isn't enough for a man who has a wife and two children to support. It is likely, however, that Hetty Green and Russell Sage would regard that as sufficient to provide riotous luxury.

One difference between a home and an institution—that is, most institutions—was indirectly brought out at a recent meeting of the ministerial league in a New England city. The league was addressed by the president of a woman's union which has founded a home for working girls. That wise woman told the assembled ministers that one room in the new house is set apart for "sessions of courting," where the girls are permitted to receive calls from men friends. She reported that the "courting room" is often engaged for weeks ahead. The ministers laughed, but they also applauded this triumph of human nature over old-fashioned institution rule and routine.

A recent novel represents a sweet and gracious girl as concealing the existence of a will, in order that she may herself inherit an estate, and thus provide for a sick and dependent mother. The author expects us to agree that the girl is a good girl, and that the generous impulse justifies itself in spite of the crime. It is a testimony to the healthy change of public sentiment in the last hundred years that reviewers and readers refuse to accept the author's dictum in the matter. When a man does that sort of thing, we call him a scoundrel. Why not a woman? The defaulting bank cashier, who gave the proceeds of his first theft to the support of foreign missions, went, and deserved to go, to State prison, in spite of his religious impulse. Education is doing a notable work for women in inducing them to assume certain burdens which hitherto many of them have not deemed obligatory. That which men call business honor is one of these burdens. It is a responsible possession. It requires eternal vigilance. But it is worth having and keeping, for women as for men.

There is a hopeful movement among American churches for concerted action regarding divorce and remarriage. The Episcopal Church took the lead, and invited the Presbyterians to act with it. The Presbyterian General Assembly, at its meeting in New York, appointed a committee to confer and co-operate with the Episcopal committee, and with such committees as might be appointed by other churches. The special end in view is so to affect public opinion as to secure more strict divorce laws, and, if possible, uniform laws in the various States. Were the churches of this country to act together with real earnestness to accomplish this reform, they would probably succeed. The sacredness of marriage and the preservation of the family are religious and moral, as well as social, questions. Success would probably follow a united demand for better laws from the moral and religious forces of the community. It must be remembered, too, that the scandal of easy divorces and swift remarriages is not wholly a matter of legislation. The churches and the clergy are not free from blame. Divorce for trivial causes or through collusion ought to carry with it a social and moral stigma. Parties to such divorces should be unable to find a reputable clergyman to marry them, yet often they have experienced little difficulty. In order to produce the effect which is desired upon public opinion and upon legislation, the churches must themselves maintain a high standard.

One of the marked tendencies of the times in juvenile literature is the decrease in books written distinctively for girls. Of books for the young there is a never-increasing number, but the expansion is confined solely to boys' books or to volumes meant for both boys and girls. Stories of the "Robinson Crusoe" type are multiplying from year to year, while those of the "Little Women" type are becoming almost extinct. There are at least five books for boys to one for girls in every new season's list. Yet girls probably do more reading than boys. Why this ungalant discrimination? The publishers explain it by saying that they have better success with books meant for both sexes, that books for boys come next in demand, and that volumes labeled as girls' literature are not good sellers. The truth is that the American girl spurns the tame and namby-pamby stories usually written

for her. She would rather read her brother's books than her own. Stories of daring, fighting and adventure are more interesting to her than tales of meek and self-sacrificing misses who act sedately and die young. The American girl has as much red blood in her veins as the American boy. There is no such marked difference in the tastes of boys and girls as the makers of distinctively feminine stories were wont to suppose. They both like life and action in their books, just as their elders do, and there is no reason why the girls should not have it as much as the boys. For wholesome and interesting books like Miss Alcott's there will always be a demand, but girls' books as a separate class seem about to become extinct. Nor is this a matter for regret. The present demand of the publishers for juvenile books written for both boys and girls afford at least one instance in which commercial motives are in accord with what is normal and wholesome.

The Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, member of Parliament, delivered a lecture at Oxford recently upon "The Relations of the Advanced and Backward Races of Mankind," which is provoking much interesting discussion in the English press. He described the various results of the contact of two races differing in strength. Either the weaker race died out or was absorbed into the stronger, or the two became commingled into something different from what either was before, or, finally, the two continued to dwell together unmixed, each preserving its own characteristics. By the two processes of absorption and extinction alone more than half the tribes or peoples that existed when authentic history began have disappeared, and Mr. Bryce is of opinion that within two centuries there might be less than forty languages left and less than twenty nationalities—that is, branches of mankind of the same stock. As to the future of mankind, he doubted whether any further mixture of advanced and backward races is to be desired. Mr. Bryce dwelt with special emphasis upon the relations of the two races where institutions are democratic, as in the United States, and as may yet be the case in South Africa and the Philippines. Evidently referring to this country, he says: "As regards political rights, race and blood should not be made the ground of discrimination. Where the bulk of the color-race is unfit for political power a qualification based on property and education might be established, which would permit the upper section of the race to enjoy the suffrage." As regards social relations, Mr. Bryce goes to the root of the question when he says: "Law can do but little save in the way of expressing the view the state takes of how its members should behave to one another. Good feeling and good manners cannot be imposed by statute." " 'Tis true, and pity 'tis 'tis true," but the truth of it is illustrated almost every day in this country. Mr. Bryce is greatly puzzled when he remembers how successful Mohammedanism has been in overcoming all color difficulties and creating the sentiment of equality among its followers, while Christianity has been unsuccessful. Perhaps this is because Christianity inculcates charity towards all and religious equality, while it does not concern itself with social and political equality. If it did, all ranks would be leveled—a process for which the world is not yet ready. The questions growing out of the contact of the backward and advanced races in this country must be left to time to settle, and this is evidently Mr. Bryce's opinion, as he says in the close of his lecture: "When we think of the problems which are now being raised by the contact of races, clouds seem to hang heavy on the horizon of the future, yet light streams in when we remember that the spirit in which civilized states are preparing to meet those problems is higher and purer than it was when, four centuries ago, the great outward movement of the European peoples began." The process of solution must be slow, but it will be hastened when the backward race shows such signs of coming forward that it will be for the interests of the advanced race to aid its upward movement.

Walking on the Danube. The intrepid Austrian "water marvel," Captain Grossman, recently completed a walk on the treacherous Danube from Vienna to Lutz, a distance of nearly 100 miles. He towed his wife in a small boat and accomplished the feat without a mishap. His boots for water pedestrianism are five feet long and are his own invention.



Edible Petroleum Oil. Cottonseed oil, corn oil and linseed oil, there is good reason to believe, will probably have a rival at a not distant day in edible petroleum oil. As a matter of fact, petroleum has been successfully desulphurized and demineralized. Certain other solids and ingredients have been extracted from it and the production of a fairly good edible oil has already resulted.

When a man sits in the shade and watches those at work in the sun, he prefers being called "critic" to "loafer."

Some men are known by the company they are unable to get into.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Changes of a Lifetime.

It took the Roman republic some ages to pass from the simple poverty of its early days upon the seven hills to the age of Augustus, but the American republic has made that change in one generation. In the second decade of the nineteenth century the lives of the American people were severely simple and plain. Most of the necessities of life were raised on the farm by the people living on it. Most of their trading was done by barter. The country people scarcely ever got in the course of a year more than enough money to pay their taxes. The farmers' houses were almost destitute of furniture. Except a few school books and the family Bible, there was no reading matter, except in favored neighborhoods where two or three families took a weekly newspaper together. Mails were infrequent and postage was almost prohibitory. The era of invention had not begun. The only means of cooking was the open fire and the brick oven. Meat was roasted by suspending from a cord attached to a hook in the ceiling. It was with great difficulty that fires were started or kept going. Tools and food and the labor of men and animals were freely borrowed and lent. Farming tools were rude and deficient. The poverty of farms in respect to tools made it impossible for farmers to prosper except by cattle raising and the cultivation of the small grains. Heating stoves or furnaces were unknown. Communication between distant parts of the country was practically non-existent and transportation was of the crudest sort. Men were narrow and bigoted. Civilization was stationary. There was a prejudice against innovation and change, a belief that all wisdom was in the fathers.

Contrast this simple, narrow life with the complex and broad life of the poorest farmer of our times. Think of the tools and horses, the machinery and the improved methods he has. Think of the comforts and luxuries that are his. Think how farming has been changed from slavery to inspiring work. Then contrast the picture of the past with the general wealth, progress in education, diffusion of knowledge, opportunities and hopefulness of our own times. Only the beginnings of the great power of the people are so far seen. As a matter of fact the tremendous changes wrought by improvement of communication and transportation have made it possible for great free governments to exist permanently.

It is now and ever will be the fashion to talk of the good old times, but in America the old times are not to be compared with ours. Our wealth has not spoiled the nation, though it has ruined some classes. At the core the nation is sounder now than formerly because it is wiser and better trained and equipped.—Minneapolis Journal.

Feminine Overwork.

Now and then one hears the comment that women never know when to stop and take a rest, but persist in going on and on until they are exhausted. The explanation

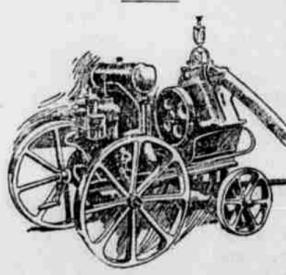
"PEARL OF MADRID."

This Endearing Title Is Bestowed Upon a Former American Girl.

The most popular among the foreign ladies resident in Madrid is a former American girl, Mme. Patenotre, wife of the French Ambassador to the court of Alfonso XIII. During the recent coronation festivities in the Spanish capital Mme. Patenotre was praised and flattered and courted as was no other woman in the kingdom. She is a favorite of the Queen Regent, for whom she has a special fondness, and on many occasions she has had the King as her guest. She is so popular among the elite of the kingdom that she has been called the Pearl of Madrid.

Mme. Patenotre's maiden name was Eleanor Elverson. Her father was the former publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer and one of the millionaires of the Keystone State. She was educated in Europe and on her return home after a six-years' absence she was pronounced the most fascinating woman in the Quaker City. Her facility for acquiring languages was remarkable. She is proficient in German, French and Russian, and had been living in Madrid only six months before she was able to speak the peculiar dialect of that province with the ease and fluency of a native. In 1834 she became the wife of Jules Patenotre, then French Ambassador to Washington. In 1837 he was transferred to Madrid.

AN EMERGENCY FIRE ENGINE.



A convenient emergency fire engine is shown in the accompanying illustration, which, Engineering says, has several commendable features. It is manufactured by an English concern.

The Press and Crime.

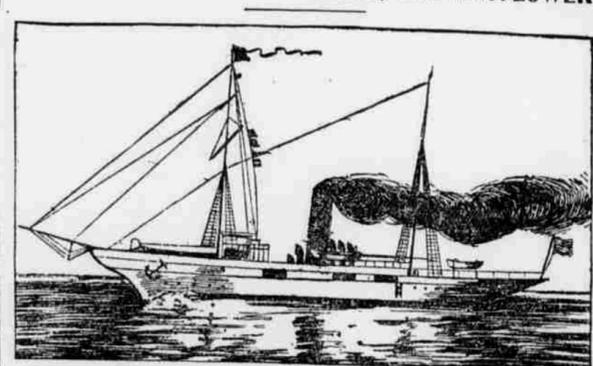
Much has been said and written upon the idea that the press, by the publication of the details of crime, incites to the commission of other crimes. Because the details of a suicide or a murder are sometimes copied by other suicides or murderers there are those who generalize from that fact that a curb should be put upon the press to restrain them from giving the sensational incidents of such tragedies. People who argue in that fashion to such conclusions understand human nature imperfectly. They who know most of the psychology of the human animal understand that there is no rigid law of imitateness that will explain incidental repetitions of example. The utility of appealing to any such law was evidenced in the cases of Cain and Abel. The law does not exist, else both these boys would have been righteous instead of but the one, and to-day we would be rejoiced by seeing only good boys and good girls in the families of which the parents are models of morality. Humanity is born crooked—twisted into a living interrogation point. It wants to know all about things as soon as it finds out that there are things. It instinctively wants to put this and that together and get at the ends of things—and 'hat is why the baby tries to put his toes in his mouth! That same inborn curiosity follows the human creature always and

accounts for the enormous growth of newspapers and gives invincible support to the doctrine of the freedom of the press. One of the greatest laments of a reading civilization is that the world's history begun before the printing press was invented and the reporter who interviews got on the scene. How really satisfying it would be even now to read the details of the meeting between Satan and Eve, a stenographic report of their conversation and graphic interviews with Adam after he got fired from the Garden of Eden and with Noah after he ran aground on Ararat! Newspaper makers know human nature better than amateur moralists. They do not find that news reports of crimes breed crimes any more than news reports of sermons breed conversions, or news reports of gifts to charity set everybody or many bodies crazy to make large donations and get their names printed. The real newspaper gives the news—the stories of the daily life of the world—the good, the evil, the wise and the silly, because the public want to know it all and will be satisfied with nothing less. The newspaper is printed for the ninety-and-nine that are wide awake, and not for the one who yearns for the millennial age.—Atlanta Constitution.

Playing with Moral Fire.

In various parts of the country there has been an extraordinary number of tragedies of late arising out of the adventures of unmarried women with married men. Morbid literature, chiefly of foreign birth or extraction, has been promoting in this country the myth of platonic affection between men and women, married and single. Almost invariably the platonic illusion is actualized in a sadder ending. If crime does not smirch both the parties or annihilate either the reputation of both suffer, and it is the unwritten law that the woman in such a case suffers beyond repair, while the guilty man escapes or endures with complacency the stigma which cannot be effaced from the future of his companion. There is no prudence in mincing words about these escapades. A married man or woman who seeks intimate and constant companionship outside the family circle to which he or she belongs is either a libertine or a fool. No plea of extenuation can be set up for the moral laches of a married man or married woman. They know perfectly well that they are playing with fire or playing the trapper of inexperience. No family of intelligence or self-respect will tolerate social attentions from a married man to an unmarried woman when those attentions transcend the bounds of absolute decorum. Yet mothers who are ambitious or avaricious will let their innocent daughters play with this moral fire with whose flame nine times in ten they are bound to be burnt. Many a blackened home is a grim monument to the satanic character of the myth of platonic love between married men and unmarried women and no less often between married women and unmarried men.—Chicago Chronicle.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S OFFICIAL YACHT, THE MAYFLOW.



President Roosevelt's official yacht, the Mayflower, has been practically remade and more than \$50,000 has been spent on fitting up her interior in a style that Hohenzollern itself can onto the presidential yacht in splendor, luxury and appointments, upholstery and decoration. The President's personal quarters in the aft of the vessel are a dream of princely beauty and comfort. He has six state rooms for his own use and for the use of his family. Silk hangings and lounging sofas, glittering art bedsteads and other equipments of this kind wait on the presidential pleasure when he sees fit to take the sea air. Simmer on short notice a feast fit for a king. The kitchen and dining room staff are property of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. It was purchased by the government at the time of the Spanish war and had been lying idle since then. Recently the President decided to have it fitted for his personal use. The presidential yacht has a displacement of 2,690 tons, is equipped with twin screws and has a horse power of 4,700. It is one of the fastest steam yachts afloat.

It consists of a three cylinder pump, mounted on a truck and driven by a petroleum motor. In case of an emergency, the pump is ready at once, without loss of time in raising pressure with a steam engine. Its efficiency is assured through the numerous tests which have been made particularly against fires in highly inflammable materials.

Cuba's Flag Is Old.

The flag of the Cuban republic antedates the establishment of the republic itself by a good many years. It dates back to about 1850. It has a Masonic origin and hence the triangle. The red field is the emblem of war. The purpose of the movement here in the United States to conquer the island. Southern people, fighting Masons, were the leaders. The three stripes represented the three departments into which the island was then divided. The white stripes were put in merely to divide the blue. The star which appears in the red field was the lone star of Texas. In New Orleans there existed the Association of the

REACHING TO PEKIN.

The New Mongolian Branch of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The report that the Russians are secretly building a railway from a point on the trans-Manchurian line close to the Russo-Chinese frontier, to Kalgan on the Great Wall, about 125 miles from Pekin, has caused something like a flutter in England. The discovery is said to have been made by a traveler who was making his way through the country in disguise, and communicated the intelligence to an English newspaper. While at Kalgar, a town situated on the river of the same name with about sixty-five miles from its junction with the Argun, one of the principal tributaries of the Amur, he saw a construction train with laborers and railway material moving away to the south on a newly constructed and roughly laid track. He at once came to the conclusion that what he saw had to do with a new and hitherto unheard of line of railway, and appears to have obtained information confirming his conclusions. Should this news prove to be correct, the fact that the Russian government has seriously undertaken this work is of great political and military significance.

It was known at the time of the outbreak in China, in 1890, that the Russians had exploring parties out examining the country between Kiakhta, on the frontier line just south of Lake Balkal, and Kalgan, along the regular caravan track. Later it was understood that the route traced out was not entirely satisfactory, and that a more easterly one was to be sought on the western side of the Khingan chain of mountains, that divides Mongolia from Manchuria. Evidently such a route has been found, and the political situation in the far East, together with the military exigencies arising out of it, has led the Russian government to hasten the construction of the railway which is to bring Pekin in direct connection with the Siberian line through Kalgan.

The building of this railway makes Kalgar, where it starts from the main Manchurian line, a point of great strategic importance, and we shall probably learn in time that it has become one of Russia's principal military centers in Eastern Asia. From it troops can be sent at short notice south or southeast, or called for, and both it and the railway to Kalgan might be considered beyond danger of attack, they being covered all along the east side by the Khingan mountains, the passes over which will probably be held by the Russians. The distance from Kalgar to Kalgan is about 600 miles, at least 300 miles shorter than the originally projected route from the Siberian line east of Lake Balkal, through Kiakhta and Urga.

There is not likely to be any friction between Russia and England out of this action on the part of Russia, England having divested herself of any right to protest by the Anglo-Russian convention of 1890 respecting all that part of China north of the great wall. Any trouble connected with it, if any, would be with Japan. An effort will be made to have the rails laid the whole distance by the end of the coming autumn.—New York Sun.

SHE FOUND THE SPOOL.

A Tale Pointing Out the Danger of Too Much Haste.

One Washington household was thrown into a state of confusion one morning last week. Mrs. Blank was seated at the sewing machine busily engaged in her work, but she found time to frequently shower her pet dog, Bruiser with endearing terms. Having just emptied a spool, she threw it to the dog at her feet. Bruiser grasped and, as his mistress thought, gulped down the spool.

With a shriek, Mrs. Blank summoned the member of her household. They found her seated in the middle of the floor with the dog in her lap frantically, but faithfully, trying to extract the spool which she told them she could plainly feel in the dog's throat. "What are you all standing there for?" she cried. "Can't you do something? Won't you do something? See the poor thing is choking to death! Look at his eyes! Help! help!" Naturally everybody wanted to help. The neighbors by this time had expressed their willingness to assist, but when it came to the thing of actually passing her idol over to others Mrs. Blank refused. She would not intrude her dog's life into other hands than her own, so she continued the attack with a vigor which Bruiser endured with phenomenal vitality.

Finally the little dog fell over from sheer exhaustion, which called for more shrieks. For the first time Mrs. Blank's eyes left the dog's throat. Looking around the room in desperation she saw the empty spool, which had rolled into a corner instead of Bruiser's throat. Her stare, her gasp, her whole attitude, in fact, told the tale, and immediately the group employed means by which the dog was resuscitated. Had Mrs. Blank continued her hunt for the spool in Bruiser's throat much longer the dog would have been minus his larynx.—Washington Post.

Too Grasping.

"I like to see people economical," remarked Filmsicus, "but when a man cuts his stogies in two in the middle and gets ten smokes for five cents, 'Tye Philist does, I think, by giving he's a little too penurious to live!"

We are never so forcibly convinced that the farmer should not suffer for lack of farm hands, if the laws can be so loading in a hammock with a girl on week day.

Reciprocity is a good word; if you want friends, reciprocate.

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